## 叶形属吸虫三新种记述

(吸虫纲: 发状科)

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## 摘 要

本文记载了采自鱼类膀胱中的叶形属 (Phyllodistomum) 吸虫三新种:鉤叶形吸虫P-saurogobio;鏡叶形吸虫P-leiocassis;及紫仁叶形吸虫P-congrenensis;对三新种的形态结构特征作了较详尽的描述,并与属内其它近似种进行了比较。

**关键词**: 鱼类吸虫、叶形属,新种

作者在江西鱼类寄生吸虫的研究中,发现叶形属Phyllodistomum吸虫三新种,现根告于后。模式标本保存于江西省畜牧水产学校。

1. **鉤叶形吸虫** P. saurogobio, 新种 (图 1)

根据10片染色标本描记。

虫体小型,背腹扁平,体表具透明细小乳突。前体较短,后体扩大,近似卵圆形。体长1.685—2.192 (平均1.935)毫米 (下同),体宽0.712-0.986 (平均0.824)。前睾中后部最宽。口吸盘圆形,位于亚端位。大小为0.159-0.210×0.159-0.191 (平均0.196×0.186)。腹吸盘位于虫体的前 1/2 处,圆盘形,与口吸盘等大或略大于口吸盘,大小为0.191-0.223×0.172-0.210 (平均0.201×0.190)。其两外侧缘均不与肠支重叠。食道颇短,长为0.025—0.146 (平均0.084)。其下为两分枝盲肠,腹吸盘前段较粗大,后段粗细不匀,具许多侧突,盲端终止于近体后缘。

睾丸两枚,形状不规则,于肠支之间前后斜列。两睾均呈较深分叶。前睾紧靠右卵黄腺,前缘几与卵巢平行,侧缘均不与肠支重叠,大小为0.159~0.286×0.108~0.165(平均0.242×0.141);后睾于卵巢之后靠近虫体中线处。呈较深分叶,侧缘亦不与肠支重叠,大小为0.191~0.318×0.094~0.204(平均0.242×0.135)。每睾发出一输精小管,越过腹吸盘背面并于其前缘汇合而形成贮精囊,生殖孔位于腹吸盘前缘不远处。

卵巢单个, 略呈三分叶状, 位于虫体左侧, 紧接卵黄腺之后, 与前睾处于同一水平

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位置。侧缘不与肠支或其它生殖腺重叠。大小为0.127-0.172×0.095-0.134 (平均0.151×0.115)。卵黄腺位于腹吸盘之后,较接近卵巢及前睾而距腹吸盘较远。其距离

为0.070-0.146, 两卵黄腺外侧缘均超出腹吸盘外侧缘但不与肠支重叠。卵黄腺呈粗短的指状分枝, 先由基部引出主枝, 在主枝末端可再行分枝。左卵黄腺大小为0.109-0.172×0.083-0.127 (平均0.139×0.102); 右卵黄腺大小为0.089-0.159×0.070-0.146 (平均0.097×0.125)。卵模在两卵黄腺之间稍下方,子宫充塞于腹吸盘之后,肠支内外的空间。其末段上行,越过腹吸盘背面,在腹吸盘前缘的生殖腔内开孔。排泄囊为管状,开口于虫体正末端。

虫卵较小,淡黄色,正圆形,大小为0.0255-0.0323×0.0204-0.0255(平均0.0287×0.0223)。

根据本种的形态特征,应列入发状科 (Gorgo\_deridae) 叶形属 (Phyllodistomum) 内。与本种较为接近的 有P. acceptum Looss, 1901; P. cameroni Agrawas, 1966; P. undulans, Steen, 1938.但本种1.体表具乳突, 2.生殖孔在腹吸盘前缘。与体表光滑,生殖孔距腹吸盘较远而靠近肠叉分叉处的P. acceptum及P. cameroni明显不同。

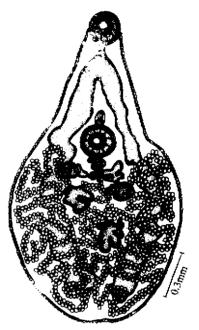


Fig. 1. Phyllodistomum saurogobio, sp. nov.

P• undulans体表虽具乳突,然其卵黄腺紧靠腹吸盘,腹吸盘显著大于口吸盘并与肠支重叠,睾丸浅分叶。本新种也不同于属内任何它种。

宿主: 蛇鉤 Saurogobio dabrye Bleeker.

采集地点: 江西省南昌市。

2. 鮠叶形吸虫 Phyllodistomum leiocassis, 新种 (图 2)

根据8片染色封片标本描述。

虫体呈梨形,背腹扁平,体表光滑。前体突起较长,后部为钝圆形,侧缘偶有鳞状突起。体长2.073-2.970(平均2.308),体宽0.884-1.272(平均1.193)。前睾中后部处最宽。口吸盘圆形,位于虫体亚端位腹面,大小为0.261-0.343×0.242-0.324(平均0.308×0.258)。腹吸盘圆盘形,略大于口吸盘,位于虫体中部,两外侧均不与肠支重叠,大小为0.280-0.382×0.267-0.369(平均0.335×0.323)。咽缺,食道粗管状,短,长为0.064-0.184(平均0.116)。肠分叉于两吸盘之间前1/3处。肠管在腹吸盘之前粗大,腹吸盘之后变细,至睾丸部位复又增粗,两侧具许多不规则的突起,后端达虫体亚末端。

生殖腺居腹吸盘之后,位置排列较紧密。睾丸两枚,前后斜列。前睾于左卵黄腺之后,呈4-8个深分叶,左侧缘与肠支略重叠或不重叠,大小为0.254-0.382×0.197-0.321(平均0.246×0.318),后睾较前睾略大,紧接卵巢之后,是6-7分个深

中部。

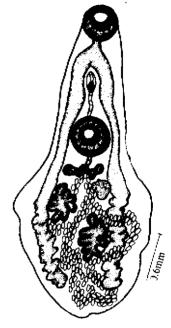
后, 生殖孔于生殖腔的上缘。

叶,右侧缘与肠支略重叠或不重叠,大小为0.293-0.458×0.153-0.321 (平均0.294 ×0.368)。由每睾引出一输精小管,分别越过腹吸盘背面,在肠叉后方汇合前行至生 殖腔内膨大形成贮精囊。 生殖腔椭圆形, 位 于 肠 叉 之

卵巢单个, 椭圆形不分叶或浅三分叶, 位于虫体右 侧。前部与右卵黄腺靠近,右缘紧靠肠支,但不与其重 叠。大小为0.134-0.216×0.108-0.172(平均0.140× 0.222)。卵黄腺横卧于腹吸盘后。所得标本中,其形态 变化颇大,或呈深分叶,或由二团卵黄腺泡部分重叠而 呈哑铃形,或长卵形分叶不明显。左卵黄腺大小为0.076 -0.210×0.038-0.140 (平均0.154×0.070); 右卵黄 腺大小为0.102-0.172×0.045-0.120(平均0.156× 0.062)。两卵黄腺引出短的输卵黄管,在腹吸盘之后 两卵黄腺间稍上方汇合,并与卵模及梅氏腺相通。子宫 较稀疏, 但以两睾之后略密。子宫环褶基本 限 于 肠 支 间, 偶有逾越肠支外缘。排泄囊管状, 开孔于虫体末端

虫卵淡黄色,长卵形,大小为0.0442-0.0640× 0.0255 - 0.0357 (平均 $0.0536 \times 0.0312$ )。

本新种应列入发状科叶形属 Catoptroides亚属中。 Fig. 2. Phyllodistomum leiocassis, 与本新种相近的种有: P. (C.) lewisi (Srivastava)



1938; P. (C.) macrobrachicola (Yamaguti) 1934; P. (C.) singhai (Gupta) 1951. 然而, 本种以前睾中部处最宽; 睾丸深分叶, 虫卵0.0442-0.0640×0.0255-0.0350等 特征可与前、后睾交界处最宽;睾丸没分叶,虫卵 $0.034-0.038\times0.019$ 的P.(C.)lewisi不同, 本种还以虫体中等大小、睾丸深分叶、腹吸盘不与肠支重叠等特征与虫体 小型 (1.05×0.84) 、睾丸浅分叶、腹吸盘与肠支重叠的P。(C.) macrobrachicola明 显相区别。此外P.(C.) cameroni体长为体宽的2.5倍以上, 虫卵0.035-0.038×0.018 -0.020。显然异于本种。

宿主: 大眼鮠 Leiocassis macrops Nichls.

采集地点: 江西省修水县、新干县、抚州市。

3.崇仁叶形吸虫 Phyllodistomum congrenensis 新种 (图3)

根据10个染色标本描记。

虫体中等大小,背腹扁平,体表光滑。前体呈圆台形,后体扩大,呈钝半圆形。体长 为3.300-3.950(平均3.574),体宽为1.675-2.100(平均1.925),前睾中部最宽。口吸 盘位于虫体亚端位,近圆形,大小为0.375-0.450×0.350-0.420(平均0.404×0.382), 腹吸盘位于虫体前 1/2 后部,呈圆盘形,几与口吸盘等大,或略大 于 口 吸 盘,大小为 0.400-0.450×0.370-0.425 (平均0.418×0.401)。侧缘不与肠支重叠。食道较粗, 长短不一, 长为0.100-0.350 (平均0.204), 其下为分枝肠管, 自分叉处往后逐 新 变 细,但盲端略为膨大。自前睾及卵巢后,左、右肠支具或不具明显侧突,盲端终止于虫体亚末端。

攀丸两枚,颇大,前后斜列,形状极不规则,多星深分叶状,其外侧缘略与肠支重叠。前睾位于 虫体 右侧,前缘靠近右卵黄腺,呈 5 — 6 个指状深分叶状。大小为0.450-0.650×0.400-0.550(平均0.545×0.492),后睾略大于前睾,位于虫体中轴左侧,其前缘处前睾中部水平,左侧缘与或不与肠支重叠。呈 5 — 7 个指状深分叶状,大小为0.500-0.655×0.400-0.640(平均0.601×0.492)。由每睾引出一输精小管,超过腹吸盘背面汇合形成贮精囊。生殖腔椭圆形,于两吸盘之间1/2处肠叉之下方。生殖孔在生殖腔前缘开口。

卵巢单个,形状不很规则,呈 2 — 3 个找分叶状或不分叶的椭圆形,位于虫体左侧。其紧接左卵黄腺,外侧紧靠肠支。大小为0.225-0.300×0.180-0.250(平均0.257×0.210)。卵黄腺横卧于腹吸盘之后不远处。两卵黄腺多数呈哑铃状,两端为椭圆形,中部凹陷明显,或形状不甚规则。左卵黄腺于卵巢上方,大小为

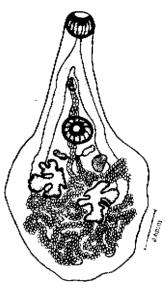


Fig. 3. Phyllodistomum vongrenensis, sp. nov.

0.150-0.275×0.075-0.110 (平均0.207×0.093)。右卵黄腺大小为0.150-0.275×0.070-0.150 (平均0.222×0.131)。两卵黄腺分别引出短输卵黄管并于两卵黄腺之间稍下方处汇合,与卵模及梅氏腺相连。子宫环褶盘曲于腹吸盘之后肠支内外的空间,两睾之后,子宫较密集而其前比较稀疏。子宫末段上升,越过腹吸盘背面通往生殖腔并开孔。排泄囊管状,位于虫体中部正末端。

虫卵淡黄色,长卵形,较大。大小为0.0525-0.0638×0.030-0.036(平均0.0584×0.0329)。

与新种相似的种有: P. dogieli Pigulevsky 1953; P. lewisi Srivastava 1938; P. macrobrachicola Yamaguti 1934; P. simile Nybelin 1926; P. singhiai Gupta 1951.但新种腹吸盘略大于口吸盘且不与肠支重叠,虫卵0.0525-0.0638×0.030-0.036 等特征,与腹吸盘显著大于口吸盘且与肠支重叠,虫卵大小分别为0.039-0.040×0.018-0.024、0.033-0.037×0.022-0.026的P. dogieli及P. simile明显不同。本种还以体后部钝圆形,虫卵较大,睾丸深分叶等特征,与体后部梨形,虫卵分别为0.034-0.038×0.019和0.035-0.038×0.020,睾丸分叶较浅的P. lewisi和P. singhiai明显区别。体后部梨形、睾丸不分叶的P. macrobrachicola显然有异于本种。

宿主: 竹筒能 Leiocassis partti (Gunther);

粗唇鮠 L. crassilabris (Dybowski).

采集地点, 江西省崇仁县、萍乡市。

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## THREE NEW SPECIES OF TREMATODE OF GENUS Phyllodistomum

(Trematoda: Gorgderidae)

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The present paper reports three new species of genus *Phyllodistomum*, collected from the excretory bladder of fresh-water fishes in Nanchang, Xiushui, Congren of Jiangxi Province, China. Type specimens are kept in the Scool of Animal Husbandry and Fishery of Jiangxi Province.

1. Phyllodistomum saurogobio sp. nov.

This new species resembles P. acceptum Looss, 1901 and P. cameroni Agrawas, 1966, but differs from above two species in the features of the body, such as: 1) There are many papillae on the surface of the body; 2) Genital pore is situated at the frontal edge of the ventral sucker. This new species also differs from P. undulans Steen, 1938 in the following features: 1) There are definite distance from the acetabulum to the vitellaria; 2) Acetabulum is about equal to the oral sucker in size but does not over lapping the caeca;

3) Testes are deeply lobed.

Host: Saurogobio dabrye Bleeker.

Location: Nanchang.

2. Phyllodistomum leiocassis sp. nov.

This new species is similar to P. lewisi Srivastava, 1938 and can be distinguished easily from the following features: 1) The region of the anterior testis is the widest; 2) Testes are deeply lobed; 3) Eggs are larger. This new species also resembles P. macrobrachiola Yamaguti, 1934, but the former is distinguishable from the latter in the following features: 1) The body is larger in size; 2) Testes are deeply lobed; 3) Ventral sucker is not over lapping the caeca. P. singhiai Gupta, 1951 is close to this new species but 1) The length of former's body is over 2.5 times as long as the width of the body; 2) Eggs are smaller.

Host: Leiocassis macrops Nichis.

Location: Xiushui; Fuzhou.

3. Phyllodistomum congrenensis sp. nov.

This new species resembles P. dogiei Piguleusky, 1953 and P. simile Nybelin, 1926, but differs from the latter in the following feature: 1) The acetabulum is about equal to oral sucker in size; 2) Acetabulum is over lapping the caeca; 3) Eggs are larger. This new species is also different from P. lewisi Strvastava, 1938 and P. singhiai Nybelin, 1926 in the following feature: 1) The back half of the body is nearly round; 2) Eggs are larger; 3) Testes are deeply lobed.

Host: Leiocassis partti (Gunther) and L. crassilaris (Dybowski). Location: Congren; Pinxiang.

Key words: Trematode of fishes, Phyllodistomum, New species